

The Store That Saves You Money

157 South Main Street Citizens' Phone 114 & 115; Bell Phone 224R

Specials for Tuesday and Wednesday

Dixie Bacon, per lb.....18c	Beck's Rolled Oats as good as is possible to obtain, per package.....8c
Fancy Hickory Smoked Bacon, sliced, per lb.....25c	two packages.....15c
Fresh Lean Pork Chops, per lb.....20c	Souther's Extracts are one of the oldest and most reliable packed: Vanilla, pure, 15c size, ea.....12c
Fresh Lion Pork Chops, per lb.....22c	Lemon, pure, 15c size, ea.....12c
Soft Rib Boiling Meat, per lb.....13c	Vanilla, pure, 25c size, ea.....20c
Plate Rib Boiling Meat, per lb.....13c	La Creme Macaroni or Spaghetti, 10c package.....7c
Mother's Bread is a fine golden brown loaf one and one-half times as large as any 5c loaf and only, each.....6c	Imperial Peroxide Soap, reg. 10c cake, two for.....15c
Fancy Large 10c Jelly Rolls, each.....8c	Palm Olive, a regular 10c soap, two for.....15c
Buns of Quality, per dozen.....8c	Fine Dill Pickles, per doz.....15c
Fine Line of Cookies, baked fresh every day, per dozen only.....8c	Fancy Sweet Mixed Pickles, 15c measure full.....10c
Fancy Sprayed Hand Picked Apples, half peck.....20c	Arbuckle's Coffee, per lb.....18c
New Potatoes, per peck.....30c	iced Tea, best value, half lb.....18c
New Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.....18c	Snow Drift, the King of all compounds at bargain prices in the pails as follows:
Lemons, extra fancy, 3 for.....10c	4 lbs. 2 oz. net weight, ea. \$.45
Fancy Home Grown Cucumbers, each.....5c	8 lbs. 10 oz. net weight, ea. .85
Fancy Home Grown Tomatoes, per lb.....10c	17 lbs. 12 oz. net weight, ea. 1.70
Fancy Home Grown Cabbage, per lb.....4c	Wesson Oil, fine for cooking and for salads; guaranteed to be pure and wholesome:
Fancy Home Grown Sweet Corn, per dozen.....17c	1 pt. 5% oz. tins net weight, ea. 22c
Arbuckle's Sugar, 55 lbs. sack \$2 10 pounds.....83c	2 qt. 14 oz. tins, net weight, ea 90c

R. W. PITKIN

SHORT LOCALS

Butter, 26c; eggs, 24c.

For hay, straw and feed, call H. F. Kinney, Martinsburg road.

M. M. Russell of Howard spent Monday in this city on business.

For nail in the foot apply Hanford's Balsam.

George Mitchell of this city spent Monday in Columbus on business.

Benjamin West and Miss Mae Schaeffer of this city spent Sunday with friends in Howard.

O. Poppleton offers 7 per cent non-taxable stocks for sale. Pays quarterly dividends.

William Adelman of East high street spent Sunday with relatives in Mansfield.

Arthur E. Rawlinson, Jr., has returned from a fishing trip of several weeks in Wisconsin.

Straw and Panama hats cleaned and reblocked. Ladies' or gents. The Mecca pool room. 83d

Arlo Bucher returned Monday to his work in Akron after spending a few days with friends in this city.

For cuts apply Hanford's Balsam.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Humbert of East High street spent Sunday with relatives in Howard.

George Barton of West Gambier street has accepted a position with the Bogardus hardware company.

One remedy with many uses. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

Deputy Sheriff Walter B. Mossholder made a business trip to Centerville Monday.

Miss Mollie Emmers of Columbus spent Sunday with Miss Adah Robison of Third avenue.

Paul McKee returned Sunday to his home in this city after spending a few days at Niagara Falls.

L. G. Allender and daughter, Miss Louise, of this city are spending a few days with friends in Akron.

James Tighe returned Monday to his work in Akron after spending several days with relatives in this city.

Miss Eva Davis and Miss Neva Ward of this city spent Sunday with friends in Amity.

Mrs. C. W. McKee of East Gambier street left Monday for Buffalo, N. Y., where she will spend a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Mark Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Owens of North Clinton street spent Sunday with Mrs. Owen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Place of Newark.

Many a valuable horse found with a bad wire cut has been saved by prompt application of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Barr, who have been spending several days with relatives in this city, expect to return to their home in Canton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Clark of Detroit, Michigan, are the guests of Judge and Mrs. Lewis B. Houck, North Main street. Mr. Clark is a cousin of Mrs. Houck.

Mrs. Ella Frasher and son Harold left yesterday for Mt. Vernon and Danville where they will spend a month visiting relatives.—Mansfield Shield.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Stream of Belmont avenue spent Sunday with Mr. Stream's mother, Mrs. Katherine Stream of Newark.

Miss Laverne Lemmer of North Jefferson street spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lemmer of Fredericktown.

Mrs. C. A. Carlson of Doane college, Crete, Nebraska, arrived here Monday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Colville.

Dr. Ida Westlake of Cincinnati who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Colville, left Monday for New York City where she will inspect the various children's hospitals.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Nachtigal, who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir, have returned to their home in Dayton. They were accompanied as far as Marietta by the Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Dye.

Physical Director Fred Glenn of the local W. M. C. A. and Assistant Maurice Mitchell returned Sunday evening from Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where they attended the director's school for several weeks.

William Deihl, who is an employee of a steel company in Chicago, Ill., returned Saturday to his home after spending a vacation of two weeks with John Kennedy of West Vine street.

Thomas J. Perry of Mt. Liberty was through here Monday, en route to Shenandoah Valley, Va. Mr. Perry fought with the Confederate army in the civil war, sustaining a bullet wound which took out his left eye-ball. He will visit old battle-grounds before returning.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Ogg started Sunday noon for a vacation trip through the east. They will stop at Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore and Fort Totten, making the longest stay at the latter place where they will visit Mr. Ogg's brother, Lester C. Ogg, first lieutenant, and general sergeant of the U. S. army.

PENROSE CUT BY RUFFIAN

CALL TO ASSIST IN ARREST AT BUCKEYE LAKE — SCALP WOUND REQUIRES FOUR STITCHES TO CLOSE.

Called upon to assist in the arrest of several men who, intoxicated, were raising a disturbance, Game Warden Ernest T. Penrose of this city received several wounds about the head from a knife at Buckeye Lake Saturday night.

The ban on drinking and drunkenness is absolute at the lake this summer and there are numerous special policemen whose duty it is to preserve order. One of these attempted to arrest some men who were drunk and fighting. It is said, and called on Penrose to assist him.

One of the wounds received by Penrose required four stitches to close. The others were of more or less a minor character.

BIRTHS

A daughter was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McKee of the Fredericktown road.

SLEEPING NEAR DEATH.

Naps That Might Have Landed Those Who Took Them In Eternity.

A short time ago a man was discovered in his lunch hour fast asleep on a plank. His arms were hanging down, one on each side of the board, which was about a foot wide. He was snoring gloriously and quite careless, whether awake or asleep, that if he turned over for greater comfort he would "tumble out of bed" 120 feet, for that plank was part of the scaffolding erected for the repair of a church spire!

A similar disregard for danger was reported lately during the erection of some electrical works. One of the men engaged on the tall chimney, missing his mate at the lunch hour, went up the half finished chimney to find him. He discovered him fast asleep on a narrow ledge of brick inside the shaft, a fall from which meant a drop of eighty feet.

On one occasion a circus arrived in a certain town not a hundred miles from London at an early hour after a long journey and a performance the previous night. As a consequence few of the company got any sleep. That day there was the usual procession and the afternoon performance. The lion tamer had had a very rough time because of the illness of one of his beasts.

The evening performance arrived, and this man had to pretend to go to sleep with his head on the body of a couch and lion, finishing up the performance by springing up and putting his head in another lion's mouth.

But when the jumping up time came a gentle snore was heard. The man was fast asleep with his head pillowed on a lion's—London Globe.

STRONG PROTEST GOES TO LONDON

Wilson Warns Great Britain of Dangers of Blacklist.

NEUTRAL RELATIONS IN PERIL

Citizens of the United States, Says the President, Entirely Within Their Rights in Attempting to Trade With People of the Nations Now at War—Note More Vigorous Than Had Been Anticipated.

Washington, July 31.—The state department made public its note of protest against the British blacklist, in which Great Britain is warned of the "many serious consequences to neutral rights and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

The note, which is already in the hands of the British foreign office, declares "in the gravest terms" that it is "manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods" and that the United States regards the blacklist as "invariably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of all the nations not involved in the war." It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and frequently disregarded."

The American note is even more positive in its terms than officials have intimated. Ambassador Page was instructed by Acting Secretary Polk to deliver it formally and textually. It follows: "The announcement that his Britannic majesty's government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and government of the United States and seems to the government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

Effect of the Blacklist.

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list, and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle, Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed."

"The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. Upon the list of those proscribed and, in effect, shut out from the general commerce of the world, may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and as distributors of American products and manufacturers to foreign countries and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world. Their foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken can not easily or promptly be re-established. Other concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice. It is understood that additions to the proscription may be made whenever, on account of enemy nationality or enemy association of such persons or bodies, it appears to his majesty's government to do so." The possibilities of undesired injury to American citizens from such measures, arbitrarily taken, and of serious and incalculable interruptions of American trade, are without limit."

"Whatever may be said with regard to the legality, in the view of international obligation, of the act of parliament upon which the practice of the blacklist is now employed by his majesty's government is understood to be based, the government of the United States is constrained to regard that practice as inconsistent with that true justice, sincere amity and impartial fairness which should characterize the dealings of friendly government with one another."

IT'S DRILL AND WORK NOW ENCAMPED

Early to Bed and Early to Rise, With Good Food and Much Exercise Is Developing a Fine Army on the Frontier.

IT'S drill, drill, drill on the Mexican frontier, and our boys from home are rapidly getting in perfect physical condition. With strict discipline observed at all times, regular hours, good substantial food and no excesses, the army officers in charge of the members of the national guard are rounding out an army that could go into Mexico and clean up the country on short notice.

The following little stories picked up here and there about the various camps are interesting to the folks back home:

Letter From Border.

Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.—Private Iverson of the Sixth Illinois squad caught a tarantula when he opened up the squad surplus kit bag. This was the first tarantula that he had seen since being here, and as we had been warned about them the capture of this one caused considerable excitement.

Captain Wagner told us all about this species of spider from his own experience with them during the campaign of 1898 in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He tied a string around the body of our prize in this instance and has it fastened to a peg outside of his tent on Officers' row, where the boys can satisfy their curiosity.

It brings a chill over one to cast a glance at this fellow we have. His legs open four inches when extended. The results of a bite from him are too sickening to imagine.

One day a detail of four men from our company, in charge of Corporal Peters, were assigned to erecting a new tent for General D. Jack Foster of the First brigade. We had to unload about twelve pieces of tentage from an army supply wagon and had to open up each piece to choose a perfect tent for the general.

In opening up the tents we came across several scorpions of full grown size and several smaller ones. The boys on the detail were frightened at seeing so many of these treacherous insects at one time, and we were all afraid to continue handling these canvases. We went ahead, though, and put up a tent for the general, and he complimented us on the work that we did.

To see a crew of former pencil pushers from offices of large business houses back in dear old Chicago get down to the hard work of a soldier and to see them make good against the terrible heat is proof of what our boys are made of.

If the fever or pneumonia don't get us or if we can't kill the scorpions or tarantulas before they bite us we will think ourselves lucky and know that we can be real soldiers. Yours respectfully, PRIVATE W. HELWIG.

"Write Soon."

This poem appealing for letters from "home" was received from McAllen, Tex., headquarters of the New York guard regiments on the border. It was written by Private William S. Copp, Company G, Seventy-first New York regiment.

When you get up in the morning After hours of gay delight And you're thinking of old Broadway, With its gay and glittering light, Just sit down and write a letter To some homesick soldier boy, For to him there's nothing better Than a little note of joy.

When you've had your lunch at Sherry's And are lingering o'er the wine And you're tired of life and living And think the world unkind, Just take up your pen and paper, Write about the girls and boys, For the soldier lad waits eager For his little note of joy.

Ah, there's many a lad gets gloomy When the letters fail to come; I can see it in their faces— This and that and 't'other one— For they have as many worries For the folks back home, you see, As the folks back home have worries For the boys of Company G.

So just scribble something cheerful When it comes to you at night Or in the early morning, When the sun is shining bright, But be sure the old pen staggers Just with news to cheer the boy, For the soldier lad who's waiting For his little note of joy.

"What About My Family?"

"Can a man be a good soldier and do good work if he's wondering whether his family at home has enough to eat?" General Funston was asked the other day.

The general, whose perspiring head was leaving patches of dampness on the leather back of the huge chair in which he sat, leaned forward, saying earnestly:

"Of course not. I permitted fourteen men to return home one day because their dependents were suffering, and I have so many requests for relief on like grounds that it will prove necessary to release several thousands within the next few weeks."

These men are given 25 cents mileage homeward. Money which has been spent in bringing them to the border, feeding them and outfitting them, and then, after two weeks, sending them back home, isn't wasted. It is our payment for the lesson that in our

FOR GUARDSMEN ON MEXICAN BORDER

Some Little Stories of Human Interest That Have Been Picked Up Here and There Among the Troops.

new army plan we must provide well for the care of soldiers' families if we are going to insist on taking men away from their families into the army.

"What about my family?" is the biggest question in all militia camps along the border.

Men Cannot Ride.

A large percentage of the men of the signal corps company, O. M. D. C., encamped at Warren, Ariz., have a lot to learn about horsemanship riding. This was evident when the first section of the company took its first field practice on horseback. It developed that a number of the men never had done any real horsemanship riding and that they knew practically nothing about saddling a horse. Captain Terry, commanding the company, is not a bit discouraged, however, for he knew that among the men of his company who are experts in telegraphy and other signaling work there were many who were versed in caring for and riding a horse.

Some of the men had to be taught how to put a bridle on their horse, and practically all of them needed instruction in the art of saddling their mount properly. The only men who were able to do this unassisted were those who have been in camps before with the company and one or two others who were born and raised in the west and know how to handle horses.

The first group of men of the company to go into the field on horseback was a section composed of men selected from the four sections of the company. Captain Terry went along to instruct the men. Sergeant Tiller, stable sergeant of the company, also went along.

Company Exclusively of Poles.

Company K of Milwaukee, First Wisconsin, consists of Poles. It was organized fifty years ago by Theodore Rosinski. It is known as Kosciuszko's company. Forty per cent of its 120 members were born in Poland. Chaplain Henry Plasecki said it was an ancient custom of his company not to permit any but Poles to join and that they kept up the custom out of deference to hundreds of previous members now dead.

"So many Poles try to join now that we are full, and turn them over to other companies of the regiment," said the chaplain.

"They are scattered through the Wisconsin troops."

"We found a Polish church in San Antonio, and the church folk are getting together automobiles, wagons and all kinds of rigs to take us to church next Sunday."

One couldn't imagine he was anywhere but in the American army. Such a thing couldn't happen in any other army in the world, or in any other place than America. Wisconsinians say the American government has declared the Wisconsin militia to be the model for the country. This Polish company for three years in succession has taken the first Wisconsin prize for field work. Splendid soldiers they are, thoroughly American, but adding variation to Uncle Sam's storm coat.

Negro Regiment From Chicago.

Chicago's negro regiment, the Eighth, adds variety and even snapshiness. It is hard enough for Chicago's negro troops to ride in the jamcrow part of the street cars, San Antonio, southern style, but when investigating various textures a correspondent encountered Colonel F. A. Dennison, negro, chief of the negro regiment, who said:

"I think we have the only real sure American regiment in the entire lot. The other regiments have all kinds of folks in them, but we're all the same. We are so American that we obey the San Antonio laws and ride in separate compartments of the street cars, but the other day when the army Y. M. C. A. put up that big frame building right on the edge of the camp and arranged for a white Y. M. C. A. club to which negro men were not admitted I told the Y. M. C. A. authorities I couldn't vouch for the safety of the building. If my men got at it I couldn't keep them from tearing it down, and I wouldn't."

"The Y. M. C. A. people understood, and one of them told me privately, 'I respect you for your action.'"

Captain Roosevelt, acting regimental adjutant of the Seventy-first New York, has been passing on the stock. He says that the mules, while in good condition and a fine lot of animals, are a trifle too light. They are all good heading mules, but there are few good wheelers in the lot because they are too light in weight. He is a cousin of the great T. R.

The Idaho boys, who have suffered somewhat from the storms, put in part of the day intrenching against weather contingencies and are now prepared to defy the elements. The Second and Seventh California regiments likewise were compelled to devote a little time to repairs and also to precautionary work.

MORE VACATION GARB.

The Kind of Gown For Good Service and Style.

Salmon colored tussore is the fabric used here, cut with a plaited skirt and trimmed with soutache braid. The drapes and sleeves of the bodice are of



LATEST MODEL.

georgette crape in a matching tone, while the belt is leather, attractively beaded. Please note the wide brimmed sailor.

FOR IRONING DAY.

Hints That Help Make a Bugbear a Day of Ease.

With the onslaught of warm weather and the wearing of wash dresses ironing day becomes an important feature of the week. Even the girl who presses her own blouses and handkerchiefs has to consider it seriously, so it may not come amiss to give a few hints about keeping the iron in good condition.

Never put a hot iron on the back of the range unless you stand it on end or lay it on its side, for it will otherwise collect any tiny particle of grease or stove black that it comes in contact with. Rub your irons vigorously before you put them on to heat with a piece of ordinary pumice stone slightly dampened. This not only removes all particles of dirt and rust, but polishes them and makes them iron smoothly. When you are ironing starched clothes be sure to put a handful of salt on to a piece of newspaper and rub your iron in this from time to time to remove the starch that adheres to the hot metal.

In pressing crepe de chine, georgette crepe or any thin silk use an iron that is fairly cool, as a very hot iron wrinkles the material and takes the color out. In pressing ribbons wipe them with a cool iron, using a piece of linen or a handkerchief to protect the ribbon. A dampened ribbon ironed with a hot iron will turn very stiff, but if a fairly cool one is used will remain supple and smooth.

If you want a white shirt waist fairly stiff, but not starched, iron it with a hot iron while it is very wet. Pongee also must be ironed while wet, as otherwise it will not be spotless. If you want the pongee very soft, however, let it dry and then iron it without sprinkling, using strength to press out the wrinkles. Never dampen pongee as the spots will show.

If you want to keep your plaited frills looking like new, baste the bottom or the edge into place before you wash them, the plaits can thus be readily ironed back into place, and then the basting may be removed.

Knitted Oak Leaf Edging.

Cast on 10 stitches.
First Row—K 2, o, o, puri 2 together.
k 1, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.
Second Row—K 2, k 1, loop, puri 1, loop, k 1, k 1, loop, puri 1, loop, k 1, o, o, puri 2 together, k 2.
Third Row—K 2, k 1, o, o, puri 2 together, k 3, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.
Fourth Row—K 2, k 1, loop, puri 1, k 1, k 1, loop, puri 1, k 3, o, o, puri 2 together, k 2.
Fifth Row—K 2, o, o, puri 2 together, k 5, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.
Sixth Row—K 2, k 1, loop, puri 1, k 1, k 1, loop, puri 1, k 5, o, o, puri 2 together, k 2.
Seventh Row—K 2, o, o, puri 2 together, k 7, o, o, n, o, o, n, k 1.
Eighth Row—K 2, k 1, loop, puri 1, k 1, k 1, loop, puri 1, k 7, o, o, puri 2 together, k 2.
Ninth Row—K 2, o, o, puri 2 together, k 14.
Tenth Row—K 2, bind off until 10 remain, k 5, o, o, puri 2 together, k 2.